

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1921



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1922

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No. 4312/7 of 1922.

From

W. C. HOLMAN, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department,
Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th May 1922.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1921.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 7380, dated the 27th May 1922, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

No. 7380 of 1922.

From .

FRANK OLIVEIRA, Esq.,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 27th May 1922.*

Sir,

I have the honour to return the Bombay City Police Annual Administration Report for the year 1921, which you have forwarded to me for my remarks with your letter No. 4211/7 dated 25th May 1922.

2. I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) FRANK OLIVEIRA,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy.)

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

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From

W. C. HOLMAN, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

J. CRERAR, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of
Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th May 1922.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1921 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., M.L.C., was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 12th April when he was appointed as Acting Inspector General of Police. Mr. R. L. McCulloch officiated in the appointment from 13th April to 3rd October when he proceeded on combined leave to Europe and I officiated in the appointment for the rest of the year.

I was, in my capacity as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, placed on special duty in the office of the Commissioner of Police from 19th September to 3rd October (*vide* Government Notification, Home Department, No. 9373, dated 26th September 1921).

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Criminal Investigation Department	De-	Mr. W. B. Manley from 1st January to 17th March.
	...	Mr. F. E. Sharp from 18th to 24th March in addition to his own duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port.
		Mr. P. A. Kelly from 25th March to 31st December.
Divisions	...	Mr. E. L. Cauty from 1st January to 5th July.
		Mr. F. E. Sharp from 6th July to 31st December.
Port	...	Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse from 1st January to 19th March and again from 6th July to 31st December.
		Mr. F. E. Sharp from 20th March to 5th July.
Temporary (Crime)	...	Mr. J. M. Walker from 1st January to 28th March.
		Mr. E. L. Cauty from 29th March to 31st December, from 29th March to 5th July in addition to his own duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police (Divisions).
Temporary Additional (Government Notification, Home Department, No. 1750, dated 15th February, 1921).	Mr. F. E. Sharp from 28th January to 17th March.	

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division—Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.

B „ —Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.

C Division—Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.

D „ —Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.

E „ —Parel and Matunga.

F „ —Mahim and Worli.

G „ —His Majesty's Government Dockyard.

H & I „ —Bombay Harbour and Docks.

L „ —Head Quarters —Armed and Unarmed Police.

M „ —Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 1,03,004 against 98,622 in 1920 and 91,442 in 1919. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1920 and 1921:—

	1920.					1921.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	189	2	141	36	177	268	...	268	12	275
„ II	821	25	846	...	846	868	...	868	...	868
„ III	1,885	8	1,893	...	1,893	2,067	...	2,067	...	2,067
„ IV	141	49	190	8,418	8,608	145	...	145	8,457	8,602
„ V	8,656	381	9,037	181	9,168	7,904	189	8,043	120	8,168
Total	11,642	465	12,107	8,585	15,692	11,247	189	11,386	8,580	14,975
Class VI	55,371	8,744	64,115	18,815	82,930	62,097	9,741	71,888	16,191	88,029
Grand Total	67,013	9,209	76,222	22,400	98,622	73,344	9,880	83,224	19,780	1,03,004

The total increase amounts to 4,382 as against a total increase of 7,180 in 1920 over the figures of 1919. The increase falls under Class VI.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 73,344 against 67,013 in 1920 and 67,110 in 1919.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) there were 11,247 cases against 11,642 in 1920 and 11,543 in 1919.

Under Class VI, 62,097 cases were reported against 55,371 in 1920 and 55,567 in 1919.

5. Including 659 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 56 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 74,059 cases for disposal during the year under report against 67,754 in 1920 and 67,927 in 1919.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal, 11,614 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 62,445 under Class VI.

There is, on the whole, an increase of 9 per cent. as against a decrease of one per cent. in the previous year. The increase of 9 per cent. is made up of a decrease of 3 per cent. in Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V) and an increase of 12 per cent. in Local Act cases (Class VI).

In the year under review conditions became so bad in many directions that more attention had to be paid to cases falling under Class VI. This resulted in a total increase above those of 1920 of 12 per cent. (about 7,000 cases). Though there was a decrease of 3 per cent. in the total number of cases under the

Indian Penal Code, the extra work involved in dealing with those 7,000 cases was accompanied by a decrease of 5 per cent. in the convictions obtained under the Indian Penal Code—the percentage of convictions under Class VI slightly improved being 98·61 as against 98·23—. This confirms the report that has already been submitted to Government regarding the insufficiency of the existing investigation staff to deal with the crime of the City; in that any extra attention paid to Local Act cases at once reacts adversely on the results obtained in dealing with real crime. That the condition is serious will be seen by the fact that during the past four years there has been a steady decline from 53·19 in 1918 to 43·35 in 1921 and no hope of any improvement can be offered unless an increase to the investigation staff be sanctioned. There is still room for greatly increased activity under Class VI without any complaint of undue strictness being raised, in 1920 the Calcutta Police were able to send up 88,996 Class VI cases.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1921 was 911 against 821 in 1920 and 654 in 1919; of these, 305 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 606 under Class VI against 319 and 502 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 86 were declared to be false as compared with 98 in 1920 and 69 in 1919.

In 19 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 1·24.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,061 as against 659 in 1920 and 718 in 1919.

8. During the year under report 72,057 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 66,235 in 1920 and 66,518 in 1919. Of these, 65,089 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90·32 as compared with 89·65 in 1920 and 89·78 in 1919.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 10,807 cases were classified as true against 11,406 in 1920 and 11,407 in 1919. Of these, 4,687 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 43·37 against 48·39 in 1920 and 50·23 in 1919.

Under Class VI, 61,250 cases were classified as true. Of these, 60,402 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 98·61 against 98·23 in 1920 and 97·96 in 1919.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·24.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,937 against 4,754 in 1920 and 4,591 in 1919. The percentage of non-detection works out at 6·66 against 7·01 in 1920 and 6·75 in 1919.

10. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 266 cases for disposal including 3 cases pending from the preceding year against 142 in 1920 and 61 in 1919. Convictions were obtained in 102 cases. The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1920.	1921.
Offences relating to coin	10	13
Offences relating to stamps	3	6
Rioting or unlawful assembly	42	189

The abnormal increase under the last sub-head is due to the riots of November last.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 899 cases for disposal including 30 cases pending from the preceding year plus 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register during

the year, as compared with 862 in 1920 and 890 in 1919. Convictions were obtained in 368 cases. The decrease occurred under the following heads :—

	1920.	1921.
Culpable homicide	15	12
Rape by a person other than the husband ...	17	13
Attempt at, and abetment, of suicide ...	47	43
Grievous hurt	276	272
Kidnapping or abduction, etc.	107	65
Criminal force to public servant or woman, etc..	53	36

On the other hand the following heads showed an increase :—

	1920.	1921.
Murder	27	54
Attempt at murder	6	13
Hurt	203	273
Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	40	55

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 64 cases pending from the preceding year plus 23 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 2,154 cases for disposal against 1,970 in 1920 and 1,931 in 1919. Convictions were obtained in 480 cases. The increase is perceptible under the following heads :—

	1920.	1921.
Dacoity, etc.	6	12
Robbery	142	197
Lurking house trespass, etc.	1,722	1,851

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 150 cases including 5 cases pending from the preceding year as against 145 in 1920 and 144 in 1919. Convictions were obtained in 40 cases.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 209 cases pending from the previous year and 32 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 8,145 cases for disposal as against 8,937 in 1920 and 9,068 in 1919. Convictions were obtained in 3,697 cases. The decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1920.	1921.
Theft	6,986	6,309
Criminal Breach of Trust	926	778
Receiving stolen property	369	373

On the other hand the head “cheating” shows an increase of 58 cases.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 62,445 cases inclusive of 348 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 55,699 in 1920 and 55,833 in 1919. Convictions were obtained in 60,402 cases.

11. During the year there were 72 cases of murder and attempted murder
 Serious Crime. * including 4 cases pending from the previous year, plus
 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the
 register during the year against 36 in 1920 and 65 in 1919.

Of these, 24 ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, 22 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), 3 were declared to be mistake of fact, 12 were pending at the close of the year and in 2 cases accused were declared to be lunatics.

There were 16 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 4 cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 10 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 3 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Of the 67 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 39 cases were males, in 12 females and in 2 cases children. In 29 cases the motive of the crime was jealousy, in 16 cases the murder was actuated by quarrels, in 5 cases the motive was theft, in 1 case the accused was a fanatic and in 2 cases the motive was not known.

The remaining 14 cases were cases of infanticide. In all these cases the motive of the crime was the desire of the parents to conceal their shame.

One case of infanticide ended in conviction during the year. In this case the mother of the illegitimate child and her accomplice were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code.

The following murder cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) At about 7-20 on the morning of 8th February 1921, a Pathan named Mahomed Akram Mahomed Azam suddenly ran amok in Abdul Rehman Street stabbing six persons with a knife; out of these six persons one died on the spot, one police constable died while being removed to a hospital and the rest died in the hospital. On the morning in question the Pathan was offering his prayers in a masjid when, according to his own statement, he was seized with a desire to kill. The Pathan was arrested by a Parsi gentleman named Dadabhoy Edulji Nanji, an Army Contractor of Belgaum, at a great personal risk. Mr. Dadabhoy Edulji Nanji was, with the approval of Government, presented with a gold watch in recognition of his great courage in seizing the Pathan. The widow of the deceased constable who lost his life while attempting to arrest the Pathan was granted an extraordinary family pension. The Pathan was tried by the Sessions Court and was convicted and sentenced to death under section 302, Indian Penal Code.

(2) On 27th June, Police constable No. 513-F, while on patrol duty noticed a bundle in a basket lying on the foot-path at Worli-Pakhadi Road. On opening the bundle the dead body of a Hindu woman was found with features indistinct and in a highly decomposed state. One Dhanji Deoji of 1st Lane Kamathipura was subsequently found searching for his mistress Sarjubai. He was shown the clothes and ornaments found on the dead body and identified them as belonging to the missing woman. As the result of enquiries one Umraosingh Shivcharansingh was arrested and in consequence of his statement another man named Baldeo Mullu was also arrested at his native place Kishwa Duroli, District Cawnpore, with other ornaments of the deceased woman. Both the accused were charged under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code and committed to the High Court Sessions where Umraosingh was acquitted and Baldeo Mullu was sentenced to transportation for life.

12. The Sessions Court tried 89 cases against 72 in 1920 and 66 in 1919. Of these, 67 ended in conviction, 20 in acquittal and Sessions cases and persons. 2 cases were withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 179 persons, of whom 128 were convicted, 48 were acquitted, one died and the charges against two were withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	2	...	12	1	6	3	1	...	44	19	2	...	68	25	93

During the year the Coroner held 816 inquests as against 661 in 1920 and 589 in 1919; 26 inquests were held on Parsis.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 39 cases of simple accidental death against 77 in 1920 and 92 in 1919.

14. Including 326 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 61,914 against 55,140 in 1920 and 55,639 in 1919. Of these, 60,036 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902,
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
The Public Land Conveyance Act,
The Gambling Act, and
The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few. The Police continued their activity against opium smuggling with the result that 64 cases were dealt with by them. Of these, 52 were detected by the Dock Police alone.

Under the provisions of the Abkari Act 31 cases were dealt with by the Police during the year as against 33 in the previous year. All these cases, with one exception, ended in conviction. The majority of these cases were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine among which the following is worthy of mention :—

On 28th October, police constable No. 526-I while on duty at Yellow Gate, Alexandra Dock, searched, on suspicion, one Chinese named Aung Lee and found in his coat and pant pockets 230 grains of Cocaine valued at Rs. 800. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted and sentenced him to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 43 (a) of Act V of 1878.

Action was taken against 1,423 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121, while 18 were deported under section 27 (a), Bombay City Police Act.

There can however be no doubt that the present machinery for dealing with beggars is quite inadequate. Their numbers are so enormous that the Police can give them only partial attention and the results of prosecutions in most cases hardly justify the time expended in arrest and putting up of cases in Court. There is great need of an institution in the vicinity of Bombay corresponding to the English workhouse where able-bodied beggars could, by a Magistrate's order, be given a term of work on more profitable labour.

The Helpless Beggars' Relief Association under the presidentship of Sir Narayan Chandawarkar is doing excellent work in the cause of aged, infirm and sick beggars and a camp has been established at Rowli Hill. Legislation is needed to legalize the compulsory detention of such beggars in this camp. This Association exists on such pecuniary support as it can obtain from Government and the Municipality.

15. The total number of direct magisterial cognizable cases was 9,880 against 9,209 in 1920 and 7,857 in 1919. Of these, 9,107 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92.17. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 9,902, of whom 9,113 were convicted. The majority of such direct magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 73,493 persons were arrested by the police; exclusive of 568 under arrest at the close of 1920, against 67,397 in 1920 and 68,324 in 1919.

Of these, 69,040 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 93.22 against 94.04 in 1920 and 94.11 in 1919. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 316 bail bonds as compared with 579 in 1920 and 580 in 1919.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 7,803 persons were tried and 5,766 were convicted, giving a percentage of 73.89 as compared with 82.23 in 1920 and 81.94 in 1919.

Under Class VI, 64,807 persons were tried of whom 63,274 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97.63 against 97.26 in 1920 and 96.97 in 1919.

At the close of 1921, 1,189 persons were awaiting trial against 568 in 1920 and 467 in 1919.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy Statement B, Part I, non- was 19,780 as compared with 22,400 in 1920 and cognizable cases. 16,475 in 1919.

With 26 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 19,806 of which 7,557 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the magistracy during the year was Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police. 14,875 as against 17,386 in 1920 and 11,528 in 1919.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

18. In these 19,806 non-cognizable cases Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases. 24,237 persons were involved, of whom 7,966 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 1,08,200 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong :—

		Religion.														Grand Total.
		Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindu.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable	...	513	7	1,314	67	47,851	4,464	28,306	231	509	3	689	9	79,182	4,781	83,963
Non-cognizable	...	554	21	427	12	14,283	697	6,423	235	713	45	800	27	23,260	977	24,237
		1,067	28	1,741	79	62,134	5,161	34,729	466	1,222	48	1,549	36	102,442	5,758	108,200

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 23,70,985 as Statement C, property stolen and recovered. compared with Rs. 24,28,767 in 1920 and 20,43,619 in 1919. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 5,86,812 which gives a recovery percentage of 24.74 as compared with 26.27 in 1920 and 36.41 in 1919. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

The sub-head 3 "Criminal Breach of Trust" is responsible for the drop in the recovery percentage of property from 26.27 to 24.74. The percentages of property recovered under sub-head 1 Theft—(a) in conjunction with house-breaking and (c) other thefts, show, however, an improvement.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following case :—

On the 5th July 1918 one Kishanprasad Dwarkadas entrusted to his servant Rajaram Ramharak 2 cheques for the total amount of Rs. 40,000 with instructions to get them cashed at the Banks concerned and bring the money to him. As Rajaram did not return his master Kishanprasad got suspicious about him and had enquiries made when he learnt that the cheques had been cashed. Information was given to the Police in consequence of which Rajaram was arrested and detained under enquiry but as his story of having been robbed while lying ill on the road could not be disproved he was allowed to go. Two years later, i.e., in August 1920 information was received that the family of Rajaram then living in the Allahabad District had redeemed an old mortgage on a village named Kudhampur and had also purchased two more villages. Enquiries

were made and Rajaram and his brother Vasudeo were arrested and brought down to Bombay together with documents in connection with the redemption of the mortgage and the purchase of the two villages. Property worth Rs. 33,679 was recovered out of the stolen property. Both the accused were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate under sections 408 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were committed to the Sessions Court for trial. At the request of the accused the case was traversed from one Sessions to another until 8th November 1921 when they were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,000 or in default 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each.

21. (1) The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained unchanged throughout the year except that two of the temporary Sub-Inspectors' appointments were discontinued. During the year a comprehensive scheme for the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department was submitted to Government but it was not considered by Government owing to financial stringency.

(2) 152 criminal cases were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department on their own initiative and the Department cooperated with the Divisional Police in the investigation of various important cases occurring in the City.

(3) The officers of the mofussil Police and of other Provinces and Presidencies were given assistance on frequent occasions in conducting investigations in Bombay City.

(4) The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department :—

I.—Result of Chanchalwar Gang Case.—Out of 34 persons, 3 were given pardon and one died, 30 accused persons were committed to the Sessions Court, Out of them 11 accused were transported for life, 1 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 8 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, 5 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and 1 to one year's rigorous imprisonment and 4 accused were acquitted by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp.

The names of the officers responsible for the enquiries are—

1. Rao Saheb S. S. Metkar, Hon. Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
2. Mr. B. V. Kelkar, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
3. „ N. P. Wagle, Sub-Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
4. „ Doran, Inspector of Police, Bombay, Mahim.
5. „ R. S. Karnik, Inspector of Police, Bombay, DeLisle Road.
6. „ D. V. Raje, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay.
7. „ K. G. Gole, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay.
8. „ I. C. Kavishwar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay.
9. „ S. P. Patil, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay.

II.—Telegraphic Case.—On the 1st March 1921, the Superintendent in charge Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, reported that it had come to his notice that messages despatched from the Bhendy Bazaar Office had been paid for by previously used stamps which had been cleverly cut and pieced together, and that the money realized in respect of these messages was misappropriated.

Enquiries were made and in July 1921, 94 messages were received back from the Check Office, Calcutta, and a careful examination showed that 84 had been paid for by means of reconstructed stamps. A statement was prepared from these messages showing the date, time and the name of the clerk who disposed of the messages. This disclosed the fact that two clerks, B. V. Moghe and J. N. Bhide, had disposed of the messages in question.

Moghe was arrested and in consequence of a statement made by him J. N. Bhide was taken into custody. One D. R. Parab, a stamp collector, was also arrested in Karachi and a trunk full of previously used stamps in various stages of reconstruction was recovered from him.

The three accused were charged under sections 258, 409, and 109, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced in the High Court on the 26th November 1921 to the following terms of imprisonment:—

1. J. N. Bhide—3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 258, Indian Penal Code, and to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 409, Indian Penal Code. The sentences to run concurrently.
2. B. V. Moghe—2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 258, Indian Penal Code and to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 409, Indian Penal Code. The sentences to run concurrently.
3. D. R. Parab—4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 258, Indian Penal Code and to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 409, Indian Penal Code. The sentences to run concurrently.

III—Post Office Case.—On the 22nd July 1921, the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, reported a case of cheating by personation (section 419, Indian Penal Code) in respect of a telegraphic money order for Rs. 200 received from the Shrimangal Post Office, Sylhet, in favour of one Barakatulla, c/o Lalechand Narayan, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

One Abdual Latiff Sadroodin, a guide to Mecca, was suspected by the Postal authorities as he was known to the payee and the remitter.

The original money order receipt bearing the left thumb impression of the payee, also the left thumb impressions of certain persons who were in Bombay when the money order was received, were obtained through the Postal authorities. Photographic enlargements were taken of these and the Finger Print Bureau who examined them were satisfied that the culprit was one Abdul Aziz Azidulla.

As inquiries showed that Abdul Aziz Azidulla had accompanied the payee to Bombay with a view to proceeding to Mecca, but was obliged to give up the idea for want of funds, he was arrested at Shrimangal and brought down to Bombay.

The accused was charged under section 419, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on the 20th January 1922.

IV—House-breaking and Theft Case: Rs. 43,000.—On the 25th June 1921, one Abdul Husen Nurbhoy, a share-broker of Pakmedia Street, reported house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments, gold watches, Government Currency Notes and cash of the value of Rs. 43,284 from his room.

During the course of inquiries, five persons were arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department at Agra and Bombay and property of the value of Rs. 15,776 was recovered. Three of the accused persons were convicted and sentenced under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, one to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, and one to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and one to pay a fine of Rs. 750. Two were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

V—Pickpocketing Case: Rs. 50,000.—On the 11th April 1921, one Ishwardas Narayandas reported to the Police that the inner pocket of his coat

was cut and Rs. 50,000 in Government Currency Notes were stolen while he was travelling in a tram car. Enquiries were made by the Criminal Investigation Department and in all four persons were arrested at Ajmere, Calcutta and Bombay, and property valued at Rs. 14,796 was recovered. Two accused were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court under sections 379 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and the third accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. A receiver of the stolen property was sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code.

VI—Sindhi Baluchi Armed Dacoits Gang Case.—Towards the end of the year 1920 a series of daring dacoities were committed in Bombay City and suburbs when firearms and other deadly weapons were used. Several persons were injured with gun-shots, knives, sticks, hammers, etc., and in two cases murders were committed. Enquiries were made in Bombay and Baroda with the assistance of the Poona Criminal Investigation Department and on the 15th March 1921 when the gang was about to start on the expedition, they were surrounded by the Police and were caught red-handed with a double barrel breach loading gun, 67 (12 bore) cartridges, an electric lamp, knives, sticks, etc., at Grant Road. Further arrests of the members of the gang were made at Baroda, Karachi, Shahajanpur (United Provinces) and Balasinor.

In all 37 members of the gang besides 5 receivers of stolen property and associates of the gang were arrested. In all 65 dacoities committed in Bombay, Thana, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Baroda and Nanded States, etc., between May 1918 and March 1921 were proved against the gang.

Stolen property worth about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 was recovered.

Four double barrel breach loading guns, 1 smooth bore gun, 1 revolver, 3 pistols, a large quantity of ammunition and other weapons and implements were attached from the members of the gang.

Out of 37 members of the gang arrested five accused escaped from the lock-ups of Mazagaon and Esplanade Police Courts but four of them were re-arrested. Out of the 36 members, 3 died in jail, 3 were discharged by the Committing Magistrate and 3 were made approvers.

Twenty-four persons were committed to the Court of Sessions. Out of these 4 were sentenced to transportation for life, 4 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, 10 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 1 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 1 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 400, Indian Penal Code, and 4 accused were acquitted by the Honourable Mr. Justice Fawcett. Three accused are under trial in the supplementary gang case being re-arrested after the trial of the main case was commenced.

The following officers were responsible for carrying out enquiries in this case :—

Inspector Fern conducted the whole enquiry assisted by Sub-Inspector Wagle, Poona Criminal Investigation Department, and these two officers are mainly responsible for the successful result. A number of other officers of the City Police and Poona Criminal Investigation Department also assisted in various ways and most valuable assistance was given by the Baroda State authorities, also by Nanded State, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Allahabad Police.

The Jury at the close of the trial in the Sessions Court complimented the Police Officers concerned on the manner in which the case had been investigated.

(5) Sixty plays were scrutinized during the year. Fifty-six were passed as unobjectionable and 4 were reported to Government and licenses were refused.

(6) Seventeen foreigners were deported from British India under the Foreigners Act III of 1864 as against 26 in 1920.

Forty-nine bad characters were deported under Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act).

Seventeen deportees were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under the provisions of section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

(7) Thirty-one applications from foreigners for naturalization as British subject were received by the Criminal Investigation Department for report as against 22 in 1920. Their nationalities were :—

Turks 22; Portuguese 2; French 1;

Italian 1; Greeks 2; American 1;

Subjects of Native States 2.

(8) Six hundred and forty-three applications for certificates of identity were dealt with.

(9) The Moharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident. The Department scrutinized 384 applications for Ganpati passes as against 378 in 1920.

(10) Arrangements were made during the year for the repatriation of a number of persons from Mesopotamia and Palestine who entered India as refugees. Assistance was rendered to a number of Armenian refugees who were stranded in the City. Large numbers of Russian and Polish refugees passed through the hands of the Police either on arrival or on departure, for repatriation. Accommodation had to be arranged for them, tickets bought for them, passages secured for them, even in some cases wearing apparel supplied to them.

(11) The Criminal Investigation Department boarded 125 outgoing and 146 incoming vessels, making a total of 271 as against 294 in 1920.

(12) One thousand nine hundred and forty-five applications for passports were dealt with as against 3,467 in 1920. In 17 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(13) The Finger Print Bureau received 7,570 slips during the year for search as against 8,906 in 1920. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four previous convictions were traced as compared with 2,163 in 1920 giving a percentage of 24.

The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 70,046 showing an increase of 2,756 over the previous year.

In addition the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 268 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Municipality. No candidates were found to have previous convictions.

The Bureau recorded the slips of 463 beggars of whom 29 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging and 11 as having been deported.

Eight hundred thirty-seven slips were destroyed during the year.

(14) Close surveillance was maintained over all outgoing and incoming vessels. Thirty-eight thousand and seventy-four passports were examined as against 42,394 in 1920, the decrease being mainly due to the new passport Regulations brought into force on 1st October 1921 by which the system of examining passports on outgoing vessels was discontinued.

The Department reported on the applications of 92 European and American foreigners for permission to land in Bombay.

Three thousand four hundred and seventy permits were issued to travellers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

(15) During the pilgrim season, considerable assistance was rendered to the Pilgrim Department.

(16) The political situation provided continuous work for the department and the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entailed heavy responsibilities.

22. During the year 1921, the Police placed before the magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 29 persons as against 55 in 1920 and 60 in 1919.

These figures are not satisfactory but it is open to doubt whether preventive action of this nature is as efficacious in a City as in a mofussil village. Evidence is more difficult to procure as a suspect's mode of livelihood is harder to check in a big city than in a village. The magistracy also have required of the Police a very high standard of evidence, in some cases it appeared that proof that the man had actually committed a definite offence was required.

23. During the year under report no new sub-divisions were opened in new sub-divisions and addition to the existing 18 sub-divisions. In my opinion the most pressing need of the Bombay City Police after the provision of housing is an increase in the number of Police Stations. There is a limit to the amount of crime which a Police Station can assimilate, once this limit is passed the working of the Police Station becomes more and more congested and confused. The responsibility of one officer for a Police Station must be preserved, it is impossible to expect an officer to supervise adequately work which would keep 2 or 3 Police Stations fully occupied.

The following Police Station and buildings were taken charge of by this Department from the Public Works Department during the year under report:—

1. New Dongri Police Station and quarters for European and Indian Officers situated at Chinchbunder Road.
2. Police Lines in the compound of St. Peter's School at Reay Road, Mazagaon.
3. The third block of Police Lines in the compound of Palton Road Police Station.
4. Jamaadar's quarters at Mahim Police Station.

In addition to these buildings the new Alexandra Dock Police Station (Yellow Gate) and quarters for nine European Officers and one Indian Sub-Inspector were finished and have been occupied from the 1st of May 1922.

The plot of land for the proposed new Dock Police Lines between Raichur and Sholapur Streets was handed over to the Public Works Department by the Port Trustees, but owing to want of funds the work could not be taken in hand.

The DeLisle Road Police scheme and the quarters for the Superintendents of Police "E" and "F" Divisions at Dadar have been dropped by Government as the schemes are considered too expensive.

The construction of Parel Road and King's Way Police Stations and quarters has not yet been started by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The following Police Stations are still without full complement of quarters for the men and in some cases for the staff also:—

Princess Street	...	...	...	...	144
Esplanade	...	...	...	...	10
Government Dockyard	...	...	...	...	86
Nagpada	...	...	...	...	55
Agripada	...	...	...	...	55
Gamdevi	...	...	...	...	21
Docks	...	...	...	...	266
Pydhoni	...	...	...	...	40
Dongri	...	...	...	...	7
Maharbhawri	...	...	...	...	36
Dadar	...	...	...	...	159

The quarters for the Mounted Police at Byeulla are unfit for human habitation.

24. The licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year and their distribution are shown in Tables A, B, B(1), B(2) and B(3).
Arms Act.

Nine hundred and eighty-nine new licenses were granted and 425 licenses covering 694 arms were cancelled. At the close of the year there were 2,703 persons possessing 4,115 arms held under 2,703 licenses.

Of the 28 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and Military stores, six only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, viz., 4 Indian and 2 European firms; 11 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition for rifled arms; 4 in lead shot; 4 in old arms and the remainder in breech loading and muzzle loading guns and ammunition.

The stocks of the various firms were examined periodically and were found to agree with stock book kept by the dealers.

Eighteen persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act of whom 17 were convicted.

Table "A."

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1920.	1921.
1	Transport licenses (IV and VII) ...	686	861
2	Registered export licenses ...	1,435	1,358
3	Export licenses ...	173	307
4	Import licenses ...	351	273
5	Journey licenses ...	497	827
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XIII) ...	2,109	2,708
7	Possession licenses (XII) (Free) ...	119	148
8	Possession licenses for .303 and .450 bore ammunition ...	19	9
9	Permits to public servants ...	60	98
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act) ...	673	597
11	Dealers' licenses ...	48	28
Total		6,225	7,209

* 15 licenses belonging to sulphur dealers were not renewed.

Table "B."

(Distribution of licenses in the different communities.)

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukris.	Katans.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans	811	762	451	387	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,426	1,569
Hindus	91	307	96	34	4	89	19	7	2	...	12	661	425
Parsis	119	199	120	50	6	30	14	7	1	...	8	549	360
Mahomedans	50	130	41	17	8	25	4	4	...	1	...	280	187
Native Christians	30	134	13	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	184	150
Japanese	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Jews	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Total	1,103	1,540	722	495	35	145	97	18	4	1	15	4,115	2,703

Table "B (1)."

(New Licenses.)

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Katbars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Europeans	270	244	189	204	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	917	579	579
Hindus	42	120	86	17	1	17	7	...	2	...	...	250	168	168
Parsis	36	83	38	27	5	17	5	5	...	...	8	219	148	148
Mahomedans	25	42	17	9	2	4	8	...	...	...	...	102	59	59
Native Christians	7	30	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	31	31
Japanese	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4
Jews	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5
Total	332	526	280	262	18	86	15	5	3	...	11	1,540	989	989

Table "B (2)"

(Cancelled Licenses.)

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of cancelled licenses.
Europeans	204	188	128	60	1	...	...	...	...	585	346	346
Hindus	1	18	4	8	...	8	...	...	...	24	20	20
Parsis	15	18	5	3	2	...	1	...	...	39	26	26
Mahomedans	7	9	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	24	15	15
Native Christians	4	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	10	10
Japanese	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	7
Jews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total	234	238	135	79	4	5	1	3	...	694	425	425

Table "B (3)".

(Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in "B (2)".)

	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	48	28
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	202	117
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders	5	8
Removed to another district (99 left India)	324	208
Exempted owing to the owner being in possession of a title or decoration	30	15
No trace	81	52
Licenses for mere possession (form XII) granted	9	7
Total	694	425

Under this Act 333 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table "C" below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Table "C" (Explosives).

Serial No.	Description of Licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1920.	1921
1	Manufacture, possession and sale	A	42	44
2	Possession and sale	B	230	233
3	Possession	C	5	5
4	Possession	F	1	1
5	Licenses in Form "E" (bona fide blasting purposes)	E	30	60
6	Sale	L	1	0
7	General Transport Licenses (Vide Government Resolution No. 3273 General Department, dated 2nd July 1910).	H	36	0
8	Magazine Buildings	J	11	11
	Total		372	385

The licenses under this Act show an increase of 4 compared with last year's total. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 125, an increase of 15 over last year's figures.

One person was prosecuted under the Act but he was acquitted.

Table "D" (Petroleum).

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1920	1921
1	General Import licenses	8	7
2	Special Transport Licenses for dangerous petroleum	4	41
3	General	30	21
4	Special Transport Licenses for non-dangerous petroleum		
5	General do. do.	2	2
6	Possession Licenses for dangerous petroleum	140	125
7	Possession Licenses for non-dangerous petroleum	1	1
8	Possession and Transport (Motor owners) licenses	46	42
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses	31	34
	Total	236	240

Forty licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale books kept by the licensees have been carefully maintained.

Below will be found a statement (Table F) submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and other Tram Cars. The number of accidents shows a decrease as compared with the figures for 1920 and fatal

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

1. Gungum Road.....	22	7. Sussex Road.....	13
2. Bhendi Bazar.....	20	8. Mazagon.....	13
3. Esplanade Road.....	19	9. Hornby Road.....	12
4. Kalbadevi Road.....	17	10. Kalachowki Road.....	10
5. Victoria Gardens.....	15	11. Suparibag Road.....	10
6. Ripon Road.....	14		

Table "F".

No. of accidents.		Total No. of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
				Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
		1920	1921	Alighting	Boarding.		Tram Cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents	...	387	382	87	41	138	38	10	73	392
Serious	..	49	56	19	14	13	7	...	3	56
Fatal	..	21	15	4	1	10	...	...	...	15
Total for 1921	...	...	453	110	56	161	40	10	76	458
Total for 1920	...	457	...	111	68	161	38	12	67	457

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

	Double Deck Bogie Cars.	Single Double Deck Cars.	Bogie.	Single.	Two Car Trams.	Bogies with Trailers	Mileage.
1920 ...	Nil	Nil	15	43	89	62	7,443,341
1921 ...	8	6	5	21	125	59	9,687,054

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres and 8 cinemas. Two new cinemas were licensed, the New Alexandra on Bellasis Road and the Venus on Parel Road.

The Ripon Theatre which was demolished last year is being rebuilt and the Star Cinema Theatre was not completed at the close of the year. Two other theatre sites reported in last year's report have not yet been built on, in one case the tenants refuse to vacate and in the other case the landlord contemplates building a chawl instead.

The fixing of fire screens in all theatres has not yet been completed. Theatres have however the requisite number of exits and a water supply capable of keeping a fire under control until the arrival of the Fire Brigades.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers and the Telephone Company.

Two circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and thirty-four performance licenses were issued during the year;

During the year under review 1,482 motor cars, 466 motor cycles and 206 motor lorries were registered. The majority of these vehicles were of American manufacture.

The total number of vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 7,438 including 511 lorries.

There were 599 motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire—an increase of 24 over last year's figures. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have on the whole been maintained at a high standard of efficiency

and comfort. Eight hundred and forty-three licenses (including renewals) to drive public motor conveyances were issued during the year. Taxi drivers are selected from picked men and the efficiency standard was strictly adhered to. The meters fixed to these cars received special attention from the Department throughout the year.

The motor vehicle accidents numbered 1,992, this figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collision with victorias, carts, trams, etc.

Fatal motor accidents numbered 69 of which 26 were due to the fault of pedestrians, 25 due to the fault of drivers and 18 were pure accidents. Of these 19 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 24 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 24 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and the remaining 2 occurred between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 15 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age, in 27 they were from 12 to 40 years of age and in 9 cases they were from 40 to 50 years of age, and in 8 cases they were over 50 years of age. In 10 cases the exact age of the deceased persons could not be ascertained but the victims were mostly adults.

Considering the number of vehicles running in Bombay and the mileage covered by these vehicles these accidents cannot be considered numerous. Out of 7,438 vehicles running in Bombay during the year about 6,700 run all the year round averaging 12 miles per day which is a low estimate. This means that in the year they covered 24,456,000 and that the mileage works out at

1 non-fatal motor accident per 13,197 miles and

1 fatal motor accident per 2,54,421 miles.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed during the year numbered 10,745. Before issuing a license the driver has to pass a test in driving which includes reversing and road signals. There are 7 motor training schools in Bombay and the drivers tested mostly come from these schools. Of the number brought for examination about 60 per cent. only are passed, rejection being due to faulty training. The schools are however taking a greater interest in the training of their candidates.

The staff of the Motor Vehicles Department was augmented during the year and greater supervision could therefore be exercised. The streets were regularly patrolled and all offences under the Motor Vehicles Act were promptly and effectively dealt with. A large number of offences were for dazzling head lights but notwithstanding this owners still persist in using such lights. special attention was also given to heavy motor vehicle traffic and several drivers were prosecuted and convicted for rash driving.

An Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department visited Poona monthly and Satara twice in the year to examine motor vehicles and to test drivers. The standard of these vehicles has been considerably raised and they are at present up to date. The number of drivers to be examined at these places has also considerably increased. Dhulia was also visited during the year.

Table "E" below shows certain figures in connection with motor vehicles.

Table "E".

Serial No.	Description of Motor vehicles.	1920	1921
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered	3,345	1,962
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	80	43
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered	101	206
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay	4,130	6,937
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	101	511
6	General numbers in Bombay City	62	35
7	Number of transfers effected	1,307	2,344
8	Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	575	599
9	Number of motor driving licenses issued.	7,438	10,745

Serial No.	Description of Motor vehicles.	1930	1931
10	Number of temporary motor driving licenses issued	7,455	7,424
11	Number of Public Motor Car licenses issued	679	843
12	Number of accidents including fatal	1,662	1,992
13	Number of fatal accidents	54	69
14	Number of prosecutions	578	849
15	Number of convictions	398	539
16	Number of cases acquitted	145	246
17	Number of cases withdrawn	14	57
18	Number of cases struck out	21	7
19	Number of motor drivers warned by the Head Office	460	635
20	Number of Public Motor driving Licenses suspended by the Head Office	55	57
21	Number of Public Licenses cancelled by the Head Office	...	7

25. During the year under report 7,348 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1921 was 358 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 49,11,714. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires ... 339

Value of property lost ... Rs. 60,24,459.

27. The following table indicates the variations in the strength of Statement D, Police Establishment. Bombay City Police Force :—

	Deputy Commissioner of Police.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
For Small Causes Court (vide Government Order, Home Department, No. 4982, dated 20th May 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
For the Government Motor Car of the Commissioner of Police as chauffeur (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9859, dated 26th September 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Reduced from the strength of the Government Dockyard Police (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 47, dated 4th January 1921, and this office letter No. 434/292, dated 14th January 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total (Permanent) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	-8
Temporary establishment for the Temporary Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Masagon (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6153, dated 24th June 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Temporary appointments of Sub-Inspectors attached to Criminal Investigation Department, ceased to exist.	...	...	...	...	...	-2	...	...	...
Total (Temporary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	-2	...	1	7
Net Total \ ...	...	...	...	...	...	-2	-1	1	-1

The population of the City according to the Census of 1921 is 11,72,953 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 16.11 as compared with 1 to 17.55 in 1920 and 1 to 17.51 in 1919.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 19.42 as compared with 17.78 in 1920 and 18.00 in 1919.

28. There was no change in the armament of the Force in the year under review.
Armament statement E.

29. During the year 230 officers and men were punished as compared with 238 in 1920 and 193 in 1919. The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	...	205
Judicially punished	...	7
Dismissed (inclusive of 5 dismissed after being judicially punished. The remaining 2 judicially punished were retained in service their offences being very trivial)	...	23

Of the total number punished, 6 were Europeans and 224 were Indians. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(a) By issue of good service tickets	...	624
(b) By grant of two stripes	...	49
(c) By grant of one stripe	...	99
(d) By the Abkari Department	...	123
(e) By the Magistrates	...	26
(f) By the Commissioner of Police	...	149
(g) Otherwise rewarded	...	55
		1,125

The men mentioned under (f) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work; while those under (g) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. F. E. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Divisions) and to Mr. E. L. Cauty, Temporary Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime) on the 1st January 1921.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 93, against 90 in the previous year.
Education. Of these, 69 are literate in English as against 66 last year. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1187 as against 1077 in 1920; 137 of these have a knowledge of English as against 132 in the preceding year.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Sobani Free Night School was attended by five Constables.

The Training School in spite of many difficulties was well administered by Sub-Inspector Adilshah. 785 students went through an educational course but ultimately only 421 were passed into the regular Police Force, 135 continued in School in the year 1922 and the remainder resigned or were discharged or absconded. Every recruit is according to orders supposed to attend school daily but the average daily attendance was only 55 per cent. of the whole number under training. One great cause for these poor figures is the fact that we have been reluctantly compelled to regard the recruits as a reserve Force. There being no reserve to the City Police except the Mounted

Police, large bodies of men urgently needed have to be drawn from the recruits. They took part accordingly and acquitted themselves creditably in the Railway Workshop strikes at Matunga and Parel, a fracas that occurred in connection with the arrest of the Ali brothers and the riots that synchronised with the visit to Bombay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the same time many men join the Force and leave after a few days service. It is useless to accept the man's resignation at 2 months. Whilst under training the recruit is mainly a burden on our hands and a clear pecuniary loss to Government. It is therefore necessary to relieve the man at once of his duties. In the view of the good rates of pay now paid to the Constabulary, I would welcome an amendment to the City Police Act that all men joining the Force in future should be required to serve for a minimum period of 3 years and that after such period of service in the Force they should then be allowed to go at the usual 2 months' notice.

Casualties. 31. The following are the details of casualties for the year 1921 :—

Resigned	...	...	...	...	150
Discharged	...	...	...	...	30
Dismissed	...	...	...	...	23
Died	...	...	...	...	71
Retired on pension or gratuity	...	...	...	...	86
Deserted	...	...	...	...	1
Total					361

Sergeant J. Lochhart was transferred to the District Police.

Of the 71 deaths one was due to plague.

These figures call for no especial comment, being about normal. Recruiting was good and there are prospects that it will continue to be so. Many ex-service men from the Mahratta regiments have presented themselves for enlistment and a good type has accordingly been available. The casualty roll is however very closely connected with the health of the Force to which I shall refer in the next paragraph.

There were 32 boys in the Police Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Twenty-three more boys were enlisted during the year while 25 resigned. The number at the close of the year was 30.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Hospital during 1921 was 7,418 as compared with 7,928 in 1920 and 6,476 in 1919. Of the number admitted 21 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1920.	1921.
Indian Constabulary	101.45	116.47
European Police	0.50	0.2

I regret that I can report no improvement in the health of the Force. It is true the actual number of admissions into Hospital was less than in 1920, but on the other hand the average daily sick rose considerably. It is a lamentable fact also that roughly one third of all men of the Force proceeding on leave do so direct from Hospital and on the express recommendation of the Police Surgeon and it would be fair to assume that of the remaining two thirds who proceed on leave at least another third do so on grounds of health even though the leave is granted in the normal way. The Police Surgeon and his staff are inadequately equipped to minister to the varying needs of some 3,500 men and the lack of proper attendance when in hospital has become a very real grievance amongst the Constabulary. The provision of a well equipped and adequately staffed hospital will not in my opinion entirely solve the problem.

The real fact is that the life of a Police Sepoy in Bombay simply is not conducive to robust health. Though many of the constabulary are now well housed, the chawls for unavoidable reasons are not situated in healthy localities, and the wear and tear of continuous point duty from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. one month, and 4 p. m. to 9 a. m. (with a relief) for the second month is too great a strain. This is the lot of the bulk of the constabulary and in times of stress both day and night duty men are kept continuously on duty. The only remedy is, such an increase in the strength of the Force as will give both the officers and men reasonable amount of relaxation from the continual strain of duty.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order.
Inspection of Arms and accoutrements.

Musketry practice was held during the year, the Military authorities having, as usual, kindly placed their Rifle Range at Colaba at my disposal for the use of the Armed Police.

The bulk of the European and Indian Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors received systematic and regular training in revolver shooting at the Head Quarters Safety Range. These officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Mr. F. E. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Divisions).

34. During the year under report 115 persons were killed and 2,665 were injured in accidents as compared with 101 killed and 2,655 injured in the previous year.
Street accidents.

The following are the details:—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	15	385
By motor cars	69	1,279
By hack-victorias	8	504
By other public conveyances	17	320
By private conveyances (other than motor cars).	6	177
	<u>115</u>	<u>2,665</u>

The total figures are practically stationery but there has been an appreciable increase under motor cars. Figures are likely to increase rather than decrease under existing conditions. There are 2 remedies.

(1) An increase in the staff of the Motor Vehicle Department and Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department together with a sufficient complement of Head Constables and Constables for Traffic Control duty as in Calcutta. At present the staff of the Motor Vehicle Department and Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department is barely sufficient to cope with the work of inspecting, testing and issuing licenses etc. Traffic control is mainly in the hands of Head Constables and Constables who have no training beyond practical experience which they pick up. As far as regulation of traffic at corners and crossings is concerned progress is creditable but the sepoy has not the same control over drivers as a European Officer.

(2) A special court for trying traffic cases is a *sine qua non*.

In my opinion the revenue of the Motor Vehicle Department and Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department should be devoted to expanding the staff while the special court would probably be self supporting. The special court was the most important recommendation of the Traffic Committee and it is much to be regretted that Government have not been able to see their way to accept the suggestion. The present chaotic condition of the Bombay Streets is a disgrace to a civilized city, but the ordinary Police Station staff cannot deal with it and the best solution would probably be to put everything in connection with traffic obstruction and street duties under one department run from the Head Police Office.

35. During the year 1921 the numbers of public and private conveyances, in the city of Bombay, were as follows :—

Conveyances.

Public Vehicles	...	...	...	...	13,287
Private Vehicles	...	...	...	...	3,926
Motors, private	...	...	...	6,328	} 6,927
Motors plying for hire	...	...	...	599	

The public conveyances comprised 2,497 victorias, 34 riding hackeries, 10,753 labour carts, 2 hand carts and 1 single bullock cart.

Motor vehicles increased by 1,346. During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 3,709 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act VII of 1920, while 5,611 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 3,609 drivers were warned and 34 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 433 horses and 3 victorias as unfit for further use.

36. (a) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 864 notices and 171 supplements consisting of 13,673 paragraphs, besides a large number of habitual offenders lists, departmental orders and standard forms.

(b) The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Society which has now completed the 6th year of its existence has been working very satisfactorily under the guidance of Mr. Lloyd, Acting Commandant of the Mounted Police.

The Bombay City Police Co-operative Credit Society has now entered its second year. During the past 12 months it has progressed very rapidly, the membership having increased from 165 to 415, and the paid up share capital from Rs. 1,530 to Rs. 10,359. The profits made during the year amount to Rs. 968. The benefits of the Society have been much appreciated and taken advantage of by the poorer members of the Force, and present indications point to a far more rapid growth of the Society's activities in the immediate future. The Government Auditor has testified to the efficient management of its affairs by the Chairman Mr. W. T. Down, Superintendent, L. Division, assisted by Mr. C. Giridhar Rao, Secretary.

(c) During the year under report 521 important cases were prosecuted by the four Prosecuting Inspectors with satisfactory results. The time has come when each Court should have its own Prosecutor. There is ample work for 2 additional officers and confusion and delay would be obviated.

(d) A certain amount of trouble was given to the Police by the campaign against liquorshops which was launched by the District Congress Committees and finally controlled by the Provincial Congress Committee. Picketing of liquor shops was first started on June 3rd and continued till the 13th July when it was suspended. It was resumed on the 20th August and continued till the 17th November when general rioting took place in connection with the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The picketing campaign was undoubtedly responsible to a large extent for the furious attacks on liquor shops which were a marked feature of the riots. In the early stages of picketing, very undesirable applicants were engaged as "volunteers"; efforts were later made to obtain a better stamp of volunteer, but these not being available in sufficient numbers, the "Mavali" again began to make his appearance in increasing numbers. The end of the riots saw the end of picketing: it has not been heard of since. The policy of the Police was not to interfere so long as the picketing was peaceful; but picketing was not always peaceful as might be expected from the class of "volunteer" employed and intervention by the Police was frequently called for.

There was a great demonstration at Chowpatty on the 1st August in connection with the anniversary of Mr. Tilak's death, but in spite of constant rumours to the contrary every thing passed off very quietly.

There was a strike at the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Workshop, on the 17th August when the employees burnt down the time-keeper's office; they remained on strike till the 12th of October, but after the first exhibition of violence they caused no disturbance.

The firemen of B. B. & C. I. Railway at Parel went on strike on the 4th December but resumed work on the 7th December. A body of them were marching along the railway line towards the Railway Head Office at Churchgate when they were met by a combined body of Railway and City Police and ordered to disperse. As they did not comply, they were dispersed by force and one of the strikers died of his injuries.

The chief feature of the year was the outbreak on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 17th November. The great majority of the Police Force was employed either at the Apollo Bunder or along the line of the Prince's route from an early hour on the morning of the 17th. The Non-co-operating party had been making strenuous efforts for a long time before the arrival to persuade the general public to take no part in the welcome and on the contrary to observe a complete *hartal*. The morning of the 17th showed that these efforts had met with conspicuous failure. From all parts of the City crowds flocked to the Apollo Bunder or to some vantage point on the line of route to see His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Victorias were plying for hire; trams were running; shops were open in large numbers; the mills were at work. This was not pleasing to some of the adherents of the Non-co-operating party and throughout the morning, there were outbreaks of violence in one part of the City or another from these disciples of non-violence by which they sought to intimidate those who wanted to take part in the welcome. As a counterblast to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' arrival, a bonfire of foreign cloth at the Elphinstone Mill was arranged to coincide with the time of arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince. A large crowd attended this meeting. Nothing of serious importance occurred to disturb the public peace till the crowd was on its way back from the Mill. Then men, women and children returning from the processional route were insulted and assaulted and in a short time disorder was general. Owing to the fact that the City was largely denuded of Police in connection with the arrangements of His Royal Highness the Prince, the rioters had their own way more or less for a time. With difficulty the Police made their way back to their various sections and got to work. The Military were called out but rioting continued till the 20th. The mob committed many excesses, murdering, burning, looting. Eventually the combined efforts of the military and police stamped out the disorders and peace was restored.

37. To one without previous experience of Bombay the November's riots afforded a unique opportunity of learning what the Bombay City Police are capable of. The Force has a well deserved reputation for rising to the occasion and it was never better exemplified than on this occasion. For four strenuous days every man was on duty from sunrise to past mid-night and they stuck to their task with grim determination. Where all did splendidly, it is difficult to select individuals but the brunt of the work of controlling the disorders fell on Superintendents Sykes, Fuller and Stenson under whom were Inspectors Barnes, Bull, Fern, Chapman, Newby and Deputy Inspector Bird. Superintendent Down did excellent work in detailing motor patrols from the Head Office.

The Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Kelly, Sharp, Lynch-Blosse and Cauty were everywhere where rioting was at its worst and set a splendid example to the officers and men. My sincere thanks are due to them for their sound advice and loyal support in a difficult situation. It speaks volumes for the versatility of the Force that despite the upheaval in the City all the arrangements in connection with the visits of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy were carried out without a hitch despite changes of programme at short notice. The responsibilities in this connection were shared by Messrs. Kelly and Sharp who deserve special mention for the marked organizing abilities which they displayed. Apart from the riots the most serious incident of the year was the outbreak at the Matunga Workshops,

G. I. P. Railway, when the Time-Keeper's Office was burnt down. On this occasion and during the subsequent days when the workmen remained on strike excellent work was done by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Spiers.

The year was a very heavy one for the Criminal Investigation Department and I should like to bring to special notice the untiring energy and ability of Khan Bahadur Kawasji Pettigara whose services were invaluable.

The mounted Police maintained their reputation for smartness and efficiency and are a great credit to Mr. Lloyd the Commandant. They are a most useful force in any emergency and underwent a severe grueling during the first day of the riots. The Armed Police, who are far too few in number for a City with a turbulent labouring population like Bombay, are equally smart and reliable.

Before closing this report I would pay a tribute to the uncomplaining loyalty of the office establishment who under the able guidance of Mr. Chhaganlal Tijoriwalla disposed of a tremendous volume of correspondence, under difficulties. The establishment has out-grown the accommodation available and sickness as usual threw a heavy strain upon those who remained fit for duty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. HOLMAN,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A--RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME
FOR THE YEAR 1921.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	13	...	13	...	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps .	...	6	...	6	...	...
5	487 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	13	...	13	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	...	27	...	27	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 59.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	3	189	...	192	...	1
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	14	...	14	...	1
		Total ...	3	368	...	206	...	3
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	5	54	...	50	...	3
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	13	...	13	...	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	12	...	16	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	18	...	18	2	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	11	...	11	2	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	11	...	11	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	43	...	43	...	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	8	272	2	278	2	9
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	7	...	7	...	2
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	5	273	...	278	3	7
21	363 to 369, and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	4	65	...	60	...	5
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	3	...	3	...	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	36	...	36	2	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	55	...	60	...	3
		Total ...	31	868	2	897	11	33
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	12	...	18	...	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	6	197	...	203	17	5
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	4	...	6	...	1
28	423, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	2	...	2	...	...

PART I

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	3	...	12	...	...	12	
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	
...	11	1	...	12	...	...	12	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	20	1	6	27	...	...	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	44	17	66	127	...	...	127	1 withdrawn.
...	12	...	1	13	...	...	13	
66	102	22	73	197	...	...	197	1 withdrawn.
10	21	6	17	44	...	...	44	2 lunatics; 1 withdrawn.
2	3	3	5	11	...	...	11	
1	10	2	3	15	...	...	15	
2	4	3	1	8	...	...	8	
...	3	3	3	9	...	...	9	
...	3	...	6	9	...	...	9	
...	33	6	2	41	...	...	41	
12	93	113	44	255	...	...	255	1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 72 compounded.
1	...	1	3	4	...	...	4	
16	128	104	20	252	...	...	252	61 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
12	25	6	21	52	...	...	52	
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
2	16	13	3	32	...	...	32	1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
5	25	22	5	52	...	...	52	3 withdrawn.
65	338	282	134	786	...	...	786	3 lunatics; 1 escaped; 6 withdrawn; 134 compounded.
4	7	2	4	13	...	...	13	
12	65	42	62	169	...	...	169	1 withdrawn.
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	4	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (column 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.								
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	73	1,851	69	1,855	4	9
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	1	...	2	...	...
Total ...			87	2,067	69	2,085	21	16
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	123	...	123	1	9
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	5	22	...	27	...	1
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			5	145	...	160	1	10
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ordinary ...	149	6,309	133	6,330	35	87
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	61	778	4	835	14	39
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	13	373	...	386	3	10
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	18	420	2	436	1	21
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	24	...	24	...	...
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			241	7,904	134	8,011	53	157
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 84 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	23	509	...	581	...	34
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	326	61,588	...	61,914	...	572
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			348	62,097	...	62,446	...	606
GRAND TOTAL ...			715	73,844	205	73,854	86	825

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.

(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th May 1922.

PART I—concluded.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magis- trates' true cases.	Total Magis- trates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted.	Dis- charged or acquit- ted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12 +13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
94	407	71	1,267	1,814	...	...	1,814	2 lunatics; 1 died.
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
111	480	120	1,334	2,003	...	...	2,003	2 lunatics; 1 died; 1 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
4	29	77	3	109	...	...	109	59 compounded.
3	11	6	6	23	...	...	23	2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	40	88	9	132	...	...	132	61 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
154	2,898	253	2,901	6,180	...	...	6,184	1 lunatic; 1 escaped.
52	355	75	298	732	81	17	813	1 escaped; 1 died.
6	246	115	3	364	...	...	364	3 escaped.
23	189	44	155	390	40	2	430	2 escaped; 1 died; 2 withdrawn.
1	9	13	1	23	14	...	37	8 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
236	3,697	500	3,358	7,689	139	20	7,828	1 lunatics; 7 escaped; 2 died; 2 withdrawn; 8 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	366	89	29	484	5	1	489	2 escaped.
565	60,036	730	...	60,766	9,736	9,086	70,502	1 lunatic; 1 escaped; 2 died; 7 transferred; 9 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
576	60,402	819	29	61,250	9,741	9,087	70,991	1 lunatic; 3 escaped; 2 died; 7 transferred; 9 withdrawn.
1,061	65,089	1,826	4,937	72,057	9,880	9,107	81,937	7 lunatics; 11 escaped; 5 died; 7 transferred; 19 withdrawn; 204 compounded.

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail under Section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	...	22	...	...	22	13	0	1	...	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	21	...	...	20	19	1	...	1	...	...	...	
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 316A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	33	...	...	33	25	8	3	...	...	...	...	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	66	698	4	...	400	250	150	...	310	...	...	...	4 died; 17 withdrawn.
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	10	...	...	19	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	60	701	4	...	501	333	109	4	348	...	...	...	4 died; 17 withdrawn.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
11	302, 303, 306	Murder ...	3	62	2	1	57	24	20	...	0	...	...	...	3 lunatics; 5 withdrawn.
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	11	...	...	9	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	8	20	...	...	25	19	6	1	3	...	...	...	
14	370	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	17	...	...	16	4	12	...	1	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	...	4	1	...	7	4	8	3	...	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide...	...	5	...	...	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	
17	305, 306, 309	...	...	41	...	...	41	33	6	...	...	...	...	...	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	11	303	2	1	376	133	238	7	17	...	...	...	1 escaped; 1 died; 1 lunatic; 135 compounded.
19	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	0	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt ...	6	304	1	...	375	100	206	1	23	...	...	...	1 died; 1 withdrawn; 96 compounded.
21	368 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	60	8	...	44	30	15	2	8	...	...	...	
22	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	5	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	34	1	...	32	16	16	...	1	...	...	...	3 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	56	...	...	54	23	26	...	0	...	...	...	3 withdrawn.
		Total ...	32	1,113	18	2	1,013	481	508	17	71	...	...	...	3 lunatics; 1 escaped; 2 died; 10 withdrawn; 233 compounded.
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	3	153	...	...	151	127	21	...	7	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	8	215	10	...	203	107	99	6	7	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3 compounded.
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	14	712	47	...	647	496	151	4	20	...	...	...	1 died; 3 lunatics.
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	67	...	...	35	30	5	...	32	...	...	...	
		Total ...	20	1,154	57	...	1,045	700	245	9	72	...	...	...	2 lunatics; 4 died; 1 withdrawn; 3 compounded.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	171	8	1	162	39	123	...	5	...	...	...	42 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	23	...	...	27	11	16	...	1	...	...	...	2 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 compounded.
		Total ...	5	194	8	1	189	50	139	...	6	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—PART II—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 168, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i> CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
34	379 to 382	... Theft ... of cattle ordinary ...	98	3,878	108	2	3,740	3,263	477	146	64	4	1	3	1 lunatic ; 1 escaped,
35	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust ...	16	538	8	5	515	386	129	139	23	81	17	64	2 died ; 1 escaped.
36	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property ...	23	418	..	..	433	278	155	..	5	..	..	..	3 escaped.
37	419, 420	... Cheating ...	6	303	9	..	296	208	78	58	11	45	2	43	2 escaped ; 1 died ; 2 withdrawn.
38	447, 449, 453 and 456,	... Criminal or house-trespass and house-breaking ...	..	47	..	..	46	9	37	..	1	10	..	19	23 compounded.
39	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			83	5,184	125	7	5,020	4,144	876	383	104	149	20	129	1 lunatic ; 7 escaped ; 3 died ; 2 withdrawn. 23 compounded.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
40	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	... Public nuisances ..	18	439	3	..	401	373	118	..	11	5	1	4	2 escaped.
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	328	64,563	..	..	64,316	62,901	1,415	..	577	9,748	9,094	654	1 lunatic ; 1 escaped ; 2 died ; 9 transferred ; 9 withdrawn.
43	.....	Offences relating to Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			356	65,057	3	..	64,807	63,274	1,533	..	583	9,753	9,095	658	1 lunatic ; 3 escaped ; 2 died ; 9 transferred ; 9 withdrawn.
GRAND TOTAL			568	73,493	210	10	72,610	69,040	3,570	383	1,189	9,902	9,115	787	7 lunatics ; 11 escaped ; 15 died ; 9 transferred ; 39 withdrawn ; 342 compounded.

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

NOTE :—(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th May 1922.

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921.
Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 341 & 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>												
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.												
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	2	2	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	2	2	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	8	8	...	.....	4	1	8	...	...	...
8	264 to 267.	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489.	Making or using false trade marks.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	12	12	...	.....	4	4	4	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
11	312 to 316.	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.												
13	384 to 389.	Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	53	57	...	.....	56	1	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	4	2,445	2,449	...	.....	2,042	330	77	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt..	10	956	966	...	.....	893	18	65	...	...	...
		Total ...	15	3,457	3,472	...	.....	2,981	349	142	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	...	13	13	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	54	55	...	...	49	1	5	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple)	2	53	55	...	...	49	3	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	120	123	...	...	102	9	12	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	1	72	73	...	...	56	2	15	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1	52	53	...	...	42	...	11	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	6	1,118	1,123	...	...	1,072	6	45	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	74	74	...	...	58	8	8	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	1,316	1,323	...	...	1,228	16	79	...	...	...
OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.													
32	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	11	11	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	...
33	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	14,689	14,689	...	1,337	5,122	7,070	600	...	...	...
34	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	11	11	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
35	Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act VII of 1917.	The Defence of India Act.	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
37	Act II of 1913 and Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act ...	...	161	161	...	...	63	97	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	14,875	14,876	...	1,897	5,194	7,179	606	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	26	19,780	19,806	...	1,897	9,509	7,557	843	...	...	...

FRANK OLIVERA,

Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
Bombay, 17th May 1922. }

STATEMENT B—PART II

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1921.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number committed to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons named in cases pleaded, completed, withdrawn, and under who died, escaped or became insane during year.		Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	14 (d)
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>																
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	...	Non-cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>																
2	121 to 180, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 239	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	101, to 108, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	50	1	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	10	...	...	10	...	2	5	50	3	...	...	...	...
8	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 480	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 150, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..			...	14	...	...	14	...	2	8	57.14	1	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1	86	...	...	87	...	45	2	2.32	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 356, 358	Criminal force	7	4,796	...	...	4,803	...	1,045	590	11.67	158	...	...	...	...
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	30	1,922	...	...	1,952	...	1,789	54	2.80	130	...	...	...	...
Total ..			38	6,804	...	...	6,842	...	5,920	610	9.05	207	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>																
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	15	...	...	15	...	4	8	53.33	3	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 406	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	67	...	...	68	...	58	1	1.47	0	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	3	77	...	...	80	...	71	3	3.75	0	...	...	...	...
Total ..			4	150	...	...	163	...	133	12	7.54	18	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
21	293	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	105	...	...	106	...	76	3	2.83	27	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	1	69	...	...	70	...	57	...	...	13	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	5	1,911	...	...	1,919	...	1,834	6	31	79	...	...	...
26	271 to 278, 279, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	74	...	...	74	...	53	8	10.81	8	...	...	...
Total			7	2,162	...	...	2,169	...	2,025	17	78	127	...	...	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.															
32	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	16	...	...	16	...	9	2	12.5	5	...	...	...
33	Act III of 1888	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	14,716	...	...	14,716	...	5,149	7,070	48.04	600	1,897	...	...
34	Act IV of 1902	The City of Bombay Police Act	...	11	...	...	11	...	8	8	72.72	...	...	...	...
35	Act III of 1909	The Insolvency Act	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act VII of 1917	The Defence of India Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
37	Act II of 1918, and Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act	...	302	...	...	302	...	60	232	76.8	1	...	...	...
Total			1	15,048	...	...	15,049	...	5,233	7,313	48.59	696	1,897	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			50	24,187	...	...	24,237	...	13,322	7,966	32.93	1,052	1,597	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
 Bombay, 17th May 1922.

FRANK OLIVERA,
 Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate,
 and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1921.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft ...						
{ (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,479	267	18·05	7,29,767	77,720	10·66
{ (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	.....	317*	.....	.....	1,03,595	.....
{ (c) Other thefts ...	5,916	2,624	44·85	11,00,194	3,15,400	28·67
2. Robbery ...						
{ (a) Dacoity ...	6	.....	·00	2,044	.....	·00
{ (b) Other Robbery ...	147	34	23·12	22,423	1,695	7·55
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	672	178	26·48	5,16,617	87,050	16·85
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant on by a bankar, merchant or agent.	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
5. Possession of stolen property ...	.....	83	.....	.....	1,343	.....
Total ...	8,221	3,147	38·28	23,70,985	5,86,412	24·74
<i>B—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	8	1	33·33	303	85	28·05
Total ...	8	1	33·33	303	85	28·05

* Of these 306 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c), in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2	...	...	...	...	18 cases
„ 3	...	...	...	...	4 „
„ 5	...	...	...	...	Rs. 37,128
„ 6	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,319

(2) Rs. 55,179 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 4,509 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office: }
Bombay, 25th May 1922.

W. C. HOLMAN,
Ag^t Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police during the year 1921.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.	
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Bombay	...	4	10	...	41	19	*87	49	276	9	18	3,052	104	79	3,748
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary Establishment for the Temporary additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	8

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Bombay	Rs. 25,75,537	Rs. 2,13,904	Rs. 28,19,441	22	11,72,953	...	18	...	0058	312.95	72,793	19.42	
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	6,85	...	6,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	15,977	...	15,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	23,644	...	23,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temporary Establishment for the Temporary additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	3,804	...	3,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jamadars and other Native Officers of the higher rank such as Subbedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the financial year ending 31st March 1922.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th May 1922.

K 1-10

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management
of the Force for the year 1921.

Range.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Dis- missed.	Punished department- ally other- wise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.									
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 338, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bombay	...	196	3,538	180	3,312	102	254	183	1	23	10	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6

Range.	District.	REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.					NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF					REMARKS.
		Rewarded during the year.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Constables of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Constables of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Number of Constables of 10 years and under 17 years & twice.	Number of Constables of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.					Admissions into hospital.					
				By Promotion.	Officers.																	Men.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Bombay	...	...	1,125	187	1,187	574	573	1,118	447	814	86	150	23	30	1	71	211'82	3'33	2'04	232	

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th May 1922. }

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1921.

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1921.	Number of Inquests during 1920.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
<i>Offences.</i>					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Justifiable homicide	27	1	26	.....
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder—Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code	79	51	28	.....
4	Rash and negligent acts	42	32	10	.....
<i>Suicide Cases.</i>					
1	By cutting throats	6	6	.....	.....
2	„ Drowning	19	18	1	.....
3	„ Hanging	11	5	6	.....
4	„ Stabbing	1	4	.....	3
5	„ Jumping out of a window, building, terrace, etc. ...	10	11	.....	1
6	„ Lying on a railway line in front of a train in motion	2	2	.....	.....
7	„ Opium, Arsenic and other poisons	39	40	.....	1
8	„ Shooting	1	3	.....	2
9	„ Burning	4	6	.....	2
10	„ Knocking head against a wall ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Accidental Deaths.</i>					
1	Accidents on board ships	14	26	.....	12
2	„ by mill machinery	5	3	2	.....
3	„ by railway trains	94	84	10	.....
4	„ by tram cars	17	22	.....	5
5	„ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, etc.	47	46	1	.....
6	„ by being knocked down by a runaway horse, etc.	3	1	2	.....
7	„ by blasting operations	2	1	1	.....
8	„ by drowning	33	25	8	.....
9	„ by poisoning	3	7	.....	4
10	„ by suffocation	5	2	3	.....
11	„ by burns	41	37	4	.....
12	„ by fall from houses, buildings, etc.	43	41	2	.....
13	„ by falling from scaffolding, ladder, etc.	6	5	1	.....
14	„ by injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	20	21	.....	1
15	„ by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc. ...	10	10	.....	.....
16	„ by fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	14	5	9	.....
17	„ by fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	11	3	8	.....
18	„ by fall of houses, buildings, etc.	8	4	4	.....
19	„ by scalds ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Accidentally electrocuted	6	3	3	.....
21	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, etc. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, etc., while walking	1	9	.....	8
23	Miscellaneous	69	26	43	.....
<i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i>					
1	Still-born ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Natural causes	43	45	.....	2
3	Judicial strangulation	2	2	.....	.....
4	Found dead	6	5	1	.....
5	„ drowned	72	49	23	.....
Total ...		816	661	196	41

NOTE.—In 130 cases orders were given for disposal of the bodies without holding Inquests.

Coroner's Court :
23rd January 1922.

ALEX. R. KING,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1921.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	Sent to Sholapur Settlement.
1	Theft	239	226	13	48	36	123	3	16	...	...
2	House-breaking and Theft.	12	10	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
3	Rioting	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4	Offences relating to coin ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Criminal Breach of Trust.	6	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
6	Receiving Stolen Property.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hurt	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Cheating	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	House trespass	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	Criminal force to a woman	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other offences against public justice	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Kidnapping	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Indian Tariff Act, 1882 .	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
14	Illicit possession of Opium.	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
15	Public Land Conveyance Act	166	164	2	...	...	...	109	...	55	...
16	Cruelty to animals	23	23	...	...	...	...	19	...	4	...
17	Gambling	48	48	...	2	1	7	31	...	7	...
18	Criminal Tribes Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19	Begging for alms	158	158	...	...	15	...	14	53	76	...
20	Obstruction by Squatters .	443	441	2	...	27	...	319	...	95	...
21	Possession of stolen Property	8	8	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...
22	Drunkenness	11	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...
23	Wilful Trespass	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	Indecent behaviour	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25	Other Offences under the City Police Act	12	12	...	...	1	...	7	...	4	...
Grand Total ...		1,147	1,128	19	62	89	145	511	69	251	1

*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th May 1922.*

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the corpses of Parsees during the year 1921.

Serial No.	Name of deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.	Remarks.
1	Nargis daughter of K. K. Banuji.	2-30 P.M. 1st January 1921.	2-30 P.M. 1st January 1921.	4-0 P.M. 1st January 1921.	5-30 P.M. 1st January 1921.	6-0 P.M. 1st January 1921.	
2	Rustomji Dinshawji Daji.	4-45 A.M. 8th January 1921.	8-0 A.M. 8th January 1921.	9-0 A.M. 8th January 1921.	10-30 A.M. 8th January 1921.	11-0 A.M. 8th January 1921.	
3	Manekji Hormusji Dhondi.	8-0 A.M. 12th January 1921.	12-30 P.M. 12th January 1921.	*11-50 A.M. 14th January 1921.	12-30 P.M. 14th January 1921.	1-0 P.M. 14th January 1921.	* Body found floating in the harbour and removed at 11 a.m. on 14th January 1921.
4	Nawajibai wife of Nowroji Cooverji.	10-0 P.M. 23rd January 1921.	9-55 P.M. 23rd January 1921.	12-30 A.M. 24th January 1921.	9-0 A.M. 24th January 1921.	9-45 A.M. 24th January 1921.	
5	Sorabji Framji Saghar ...	8-0 P.M. 25th February 1921.	10-35 P.M. 25th February 1921.	8-0 A.M. 26th February 1921.	9-0 A.M. 26th February 1921.	9-50 A.M. 26th February 1921.	
6	Sonabai ...	1-30 A.M. 6th June 1921.	2-15 A.M. 6th June 1921.	5-10 A.M. 6th June 1921.	8-15 A.M. 6th June 1921.	8-45 A.M. 6th June 1921.	
7	Jehangir Rustomji Ballewala.	10-15 A.M. 20th June 1921.	10-45 A.M. 20th June 1921.	12-30 P.M. 20th June 1921.	1-0 P.M. 20th June 1921.	2-0 P.M. 20th June 1921.	
8	Ardeshar Bomanji ...	† Hour not known 10th July 1921.	9-0 A.M. 10th July 1921.	12-15 P.M. 10th July 1921.	5-0 P.M. 10th July 1921.	6-15 P.M. 10th July 1921.	† Died by drowning in a well.
9	Cawasji Jamsetji ...	1-45 P.M. 18th July 1921.	4-45 P.M. 18th July 1921.	6-0 P.M. 18th July 1921.	9-0 A.M. 19th July 1921.	9-30 A.M. 19th July 1921.	
10	Kaikoo Merwanji Bambootwala.	10-5 P.M. 25th July 1921.	10-15 P.M. 25th July 1921.	6-35 A.M. 26th July 1921.	9-30 A.M. 26th July 1921.	10-30 A.M. 26th July 1921.	
11	Sorabji Cawasji Tantra ...	† Not known...	7-45 P.M. 7th August 1921.	10-0 P.M. 7th August 1921.	7-30 A.M. 8th August 1921.	8-0 A.M. 8th August 1921.	† Died by drowning in a well.
12	Shirinbai Dinshaji Shroff.	11-45 A.M. 10th September 1921.	12-0 noon 10th September 1921.	2-15 P.M. 10th September 1921.	4-30 P.M. 10th September 1921.	5-0 P.M. 10th September 1921.	
13	Pestonji Framji Ghadiali.	6-0 A.M. 11th September 1921.	8-0 A.M. 11th September 1921.	10-10 A.M. 11th September 1921.	11-30 A.M. 11th September 1921.	12-0 noon 11th September 1921.	
14	Pirojbai Kaikhurru Hormusji Dalal.	10-0 A.M. 11th September 1921.	10-15 A.M. 11th September 1921.	1-30 P.M. 11th September 1921.	3-0 P.M. 11th September 1921.	3-30 P.M. 11th September 1921.	
15	Burjorji Phirozsha Bhesania.	2-30 P.M. 17th September 1921.	3-15 P.M. 17th September 1921.	5-0 P.M. 17th September 1921.	5-30 P.M. 17th September 1921.	5-45 P.M. 17th September 1921.	
16	Jerbai Hirjibai Gandhi ...	§ Not known...	9-30 A.M. 19th September 1921.	10-0 A.M. 19th September 1921.	11-30 A.M. 19th September 1921.	12-30 P.M. 19th September 1921.	§ Died by drowning in the sea.
17	Merwanji Khursetji ...	8-10 A.M. 2nd October 1921.	9-0 A.M. 2nd October 1921.	10-45 A.M. 2nd October 1921.	11-0 A.M. 2nd October 1921.	11-30 A.M. 2nd October 1921.	
18	Pestonji Sorabji Oomrigar.	9-0 P.M. 3rd October 1921.	9-45 P.M. 3rd October 1921.	12-0 midnight 3rd October 1921.	7-30 A.M. 4th October 1921.	8-30 A.M. 4th October 1921.	
19	Bomanshab Nowroji Karkaria.	3-45 P.M. 11th October 1921.	5-30 P.M. 11th October 1921.	8-0 P.M. 11th October 1921.	10-0 P.M. 11th October 1921.	10-30 P.M. 11th October 1921.	
20	Byramji Hormusji Baria.	3-0 A.M. 21st October 1921.	3-30 A.M. 21st October 1921.	4-30 A.M. 21st October 1921.	7-30 A.M. 21st October 1921.	8-0 A.M. 21st October 1921.	
21	Nasarwanji Hormusji ...	¶ Not known.	4-30 P.M. 9th November 1921.	8-45 P.M. 9th November 1921.	11-30 A.M. 10th November 1921.	11-45 A.M. 10th November 1921.	¶ Died by drowning in the sea.
22	Dinbai Dorabji ...	10-30 A.M. 11th November 1921.	10-45 A.M. 11th November 1921.	2-0 P.M. 11th November 1921.	4-0 P.M. 11th November 1921.	4-30 P.M. 11th November 1921.	
23	Motabhai Edulji Anklesaria.	10-0 P.M. 19th November 1921.	10-0 P.M. 19th November 1921.	8-45 A.M. 20th November 1921.	9-30 A.M. 20th November 1921.	10-0 A.M. 20th November 1921.	
24	Temulji Jehangirji Vazifdar.	9-15 A.M. 21st November 1921.	9-15 A.M. 21st November 1921.	9-30 A.M. 21st November 1921.	9-45 A.M. 21st November 1921.	10-0 A.M. 21st November 1921.	
25	Nawozbai Bapuji ...	11-0 P.M. 11th December 1921.	12-45 A.M. 12th December 1921.	7-30 A.M. 12th December 1921.	8-30 A.M. 12th December 1921.	9-0 A.M. 12th December 1921.	
26	Munchersshaw Edulji Bhathena.	11-0 P.M. 19th December 1921.	12-0 midnight 19th December 1921.	8-30 A.M. 20th December 1921.	9-15 A.M. 20th December 1921.	10-30 A.M. 20th December 1921.	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th May 1922.

W. C. HOLMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Review of the working of the Police in
the City of Bombay for the year 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.—21.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 28th July 1922.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4310/7, dated the 30th May 1922—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1921.

RESOLUTION.—The report for 1921 covers yet another period of exceptional difficulty for the Police Force of Bombay. The statistics show a small drop in the number of Penal Code cases, but a large increase in cases under Local Acts. The greater attention to the latter class of offences has resulted in a drop in the percentage of convictions for the more important crimes, and the Commissioner claims that there is no remedy for this but an increase in the strength of the investigating staff in order that it may be possible to give greater attention to the preparation of cases before prosecution. The Governor in Council recognizes that the force is at present working at the limit of its capacity. The revision of the Investigating Department awaits more favourable financial conditions, and until those conditions arrive it must be understood that the City must be content with such an establishment as it can afford. Greater efficiency can only come when it is found possible to give relief to an overworked body of men.

2. The report discloses multifarious duties quietly and effectively carried out, the number and variety of which is possibly not realized by the great body of the public :— aid to refugees and pilgrims, passports, naturalization enquiries, censorship of plays and other performances, licensing of theatres, motor vehicles and other public conveyances, of arms and explosives, these are among the activities of the Police, which are additional to their more obvious duties of discovery and prevention of crime, and control of the public thoroughfares.

3. The Governor in Council concurs in the commendation by the Commissioner of the work of the officers whom he has mentioned in the special criminal cases reported.

4. The beggar nuisance is a question of exceptional difficulty. The proposals of the Committee which was appointed to submit recommendations for the abatement of the nuisance are still the subject of correspondence between Government and the Municipality. The Governor in Council agrees that it is not possible for the Police alone to effect any improvement until some more satisfactory solution is found for disposing both of the able-bodied and the decrepit beggar.

5. There is a little new to be said regarding the control of traffic. It is primarily a financial question, *viz.*, the provision of increased staff trained to deal with this problem, and will be taken in hand as soon as financial conditions permit. Consideration of the question of a special court was also postponed for similar reasons. But there is no evidence that a special court, even if self-supporting, could have any material effect on the conditions of traffic in the absence of a reinforced traffic controlling staff. The Governor in Council agrees that a special Department in charge of this branch of Police

duties is desirable. The education of the public in a traffic sense is equally essential. Teaching in the schools has already been undertaken and the co-operation of the Municipality and the Public Conveyance Companies has been invited.

6. The need of an increase in the number of Police Stations has been acknowledged by Government, and a detailed report from the Commissioner of Police is awaited. Steady progress has been made in the provision of buildings both for existing stations and for quarters for the men. A good deal yet remains to be done, and it is feared that lack of funds will call a halt in the progress. But it is fully recognized that the health and therefore the efficiency of the force depend very largely on the manner of its housing. The life of the policemen is hard and it is necessary that his little leisure should be spent in as comfortable surroundings as can be provided. It is satisfactory to note that recruiting is now good. It is trusted that with the force at full strength and the recently sanctioned increase to the armed Branch some relief from continuous duty may be possible. The suggestion of the Commissioner to amend the Act so as to provide for a compulsory 3 years' service will be considered.

7. The Governor in Council remarks with satisfaction the continued success of the Co-operative Societies.

8. Though there has been on the whole less industrial unrest during the year, the riots which occurred on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales called forth all the efforts of which the force was capable. The Governor in Council is pleased to endorse the Commissioner's commendation of the officers whose names he has selected for mention.

9. It is a matter for regret that no less than 3 changes in the personnel of the office of Commissioner were necessitated by illness or retirement. Mr. Holman within a few weeks of taking charge found himself confronted with a situation almost without precedent. The thanks of Government are due to him and to the Deputies for the manner in which they faced this grave situation.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

G. WILES,
Deputy Secretary to Government
Home Department.

G. R. No. P.—21, H. D., dated the 28th July 1922.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,

The Director of Information, Bombay,
The General Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Under Secretary of State for India
(by letter).

No. of 1922.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

*Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P-21,
dated the 28th July 1922.*

Year.	Total.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	Total crime.		Percentage of true to reported (Police) cases.	Percentage of convictions to true cases (Police).		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to trials under Penal Code.	Thefts.	House-breaking.	Robbery.
		Police.	Magisterial.		Penal Code.	Other.		Penal Code.	Other.					
1917	78,994	51,236	7,577	15,178	12,972	61,022	98-15	50-74	99-20	95-74	83-20	5,598	2,928	62
1918	88,155	64,204	6,645	16,306	12,777	72,378	97-96	53-18	99-27	95-19	83-46	5,861	1,337	67
1919	91,442	67,110	7,857	16,475	16,560	75,880	97-93	50-23	97-96	94-11	81-94	7,051	1,709	111
1920	98,623	67,013	9,209	22,400	15,092	82,930	98-63	48-29	98-93	94-04	82-23	6,936	1,732	142
1921	1,03,004	73,844	9,680	19,780	19,975	83,029	98-34	49-57	98-61	93-22	73-63	6,309	1,851	197